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MULTIFORMITY OF NATURAL AND ARCHITECT LANDSCAPE OF ALMATY

This article shows us the main landscapes of Almaty region and recreational potencial for developing tourism of Kazakhstan. Given article deals with the main aspects of recreational geography which brings to the development of tourism at the territory of Almaty region. Almaty has a lot of natural, historical, cultural monuments and other recreational resources for the development of recreational sphere and tourism.

В данной статье дается описание основных ландшафтов города Алматы и его окрестностей и их значение в развитии туризма Алматинской области, Республики Казахстан и приграничных территорий. Алматы обладает большим запасом природных, исторических, культурных и других рекреационных ресурсов, имеющих важное значение в развитии рекреационного туризма.

Almaty is one of the most beautiful and fascinating regions of Kazakhstan. Nature here is so amazing and full of contrasts that there are almost no repeating landscapes. During one day trip you can visit the snow-capped mountains, wander through the pine forests and after a couple of hours journey walk among the dunes and sands of the endless steppes, feel the power and strength of ancient canyons and get lost in a maze of limestone mountains.

Almaty is situated in the north foothills of the Zailysk Alatau – one of the northern spur of the great Tien Shan Mountains. In 2000 the city occupied a total area of 286, 0 square km, stretched out from the south to the west [1]. At an altitude ranging between 600-900 metres, this plain at the foothills is characterized by a smooth relief from the south to the north. It also has a slight incline from the east to the west.

Almaty occupies a key and accessible location in Eurasia, it is one of transit stations of the Silk Road capable to further and upgrade tourism. 470 tourism companies are incorporated in Almaty (out of 713 throughout Kazakhstan) employing some 3,000 staff. In 2003, these tourism companies services 100,250 clients.

The ongoing arrangements aimed to develop and upgrade tourism in Almaty have bolstered the inbound tourism. 20,700 tourists visited the city in 2002 and 42,000 this year. Local itineraries attracted 3,600 tourists

in 2000 and about 20,000 this year. Experts say the city can annually receive more than 300,000 visitors. Tourism in Kazakhstan kindles interest in foreigners, tourism companies are now vigorous to arrange inbound and outbound tourism. Today, 50 tourist agencies are engaged both in inbound and outbound tourism versus 20 in 2000.

A number of rapidly flowing mountain rivers namely Malaya Almatinka, Bolshaya Almatinka and their tributaries Vesnovka (Yesentai), Kazachka, Karasu, Remizovka, flow through the city taking their sources from the thawing mountain snow-caps.

The climate of Almaty is continental. Almaty has sunny, moderately hot summers and warm dry autumns. Winters are mild and snowy and most of the precipitation takes place early in the spring [2].

Most frequent winds blow along the south-eastern direction, and in the northern parts winds of the north-western direction prevail.

The planning structure of Almaty has been conditioned by the main stages of the city development.

The authors of the first Almaty planning were architects A.I.Repkin and I.S.Gurevich. Almaty developed in the western and partially northern directions, between the Malaya Almatinka and Vesnovka (Yesentai) rivers.

The second project of Almaty planning and reconstruction was worked out in 1949-1950 by the Leningrad Branch of Hyprogor



(the authors – D.D.Bragin, I.I.Belotserkovski and L.K.Vertousov). The following were new suggestions of the second Plan:

a) arrangement of a planning connection with the northern area by continuation of Uzbek Street (now Seifulin Avenue) to the north up to the railway station Almaty – 1;

b) preservation of Karagaly highway (now Dzandosov Street) as a diagonal thoroughfare, connecting the central part of the city with its south western area;

c) construction of bypassing traffic thoroughfares – the eastern semicircle connecting Karagaly and Talgar highways, and the northern semicircle, connecting Tashkent Lane and Talgar highway [3].

Natural and geographic conditions determined development of the city in the southwestern direction, as the land in the north is unfavorable for construction due to setting of the ground and seismic conditions (more than 9 degrees). In the south the mountains limit the city [3].

In accordance with the General Plan of Almaty till 2010, the city will develop both to the west (Kalkaman area) and north (Pervomay and Burunday areas).

The city was divided into four development zones: Central, Western, North-Eastern and North-Western. Each zone will contain an industrial area, residential and recreational areas.

There are many recreation zones in Almaty, they are gorges and valleys of the Zailysk Alatau: Medeo valley, Maloye Almaty Gorge, Shymbulak, Butakovsk Gorge, Kok Tobe, Bolshoye Almaty Gorge, Almaarasan etc. Recreation zones have also been arranged at artificial reservoirs: Almaty storage pond, Pervomaisky ponds, the Sairan lake, Kapshagai water reservoir and others.

The main sights of Almaty are: used to be merchant Shahvorostovs' house now is the USA Embassy is situated on the corner of the present Furmanov Street (which used to be Lepsinskaya) and Aiteke bi Street (former Oktyabrskaya, 19th February and Balhashskaya Street); the Embassy of Turkey used to be the house of a gymnasium director is situated on the corner of Tole bi Street (previously Komsomolskaya Street) and Pushkin Street; the Mongolian Embassy used to be Doctor Fidler's house is situated on the corner of Kaldayakova (former 8th March, Kaznachetskaya) Street and Kazybek bi (previously Sovetskaya, Gubernatorskaya) Street; the Pakistan Embassy building used to be the telegraph office as well as merchant Radchenko's house is in Tulebayev Street, which used to be Sergiopolskaya, Fontannaya and Makatayeva (former Pastera) Street; the Academy of Science of Kazakhstan; Hotel Kazakhstan; Medeo Ice Rink Complex; the Building of the Central State Museum of Kazakhstan; Republic Square; Republic Palace and others.

The largest city of Kazakhstan is the centre of culture, science, education and tourism. Today Almaty has opened its doors to the global society.

СПИСОК ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ

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